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For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Nota Bene, to Procopius.

TO CURTIUS.

I ONCE did myself the pleasure to dismiss you entirely from my consideration; and the recollection of your different numbers scarcely survived the perusal of them. I was satisfied, and, I believe, the world would have been contented (if it ever was interested) that your political essays should have been quietly entombed, never again to be revived; but a "*Cacoethes scribendi*," the disease of scribblers and poets, seems powerfully to have seized your mind; it appears, you would deem inactivity disgraceful, and from your mode of construction, interpret silence into guilt—but be not deceived; let not the sanguine *flush* of youth and inexperience betray you into errors, from which, it may defy your ingenuity and the most skilful parade of your knowledge, to extricate you; be not precipitated headlong into dangerous errors; prompted by a blind attachment to, or improper bias for, any party, from which it may be either considered disgraceful to retract, or unsafe to repent of. Brilliant talents have been often nipped by untimely and giddy efforts, whilst they might have avoided the storm had they been permitted to mellow under age, and ripen by discretion. These suggestions are presented to you not as coming from the authority of age, or being the result of acknowledged philosophy; for he, who tenders them to you, never was designed to be your rival in point of genius, and only has the advantage of a few years: He thinks them evident truths, such as Curtius's mind, when restored to its native energy, will not reject—It surely would be an advantage to Curtius, and might prove a public benefit, were they attended to.

You unquestionably, Curtius, are disappointed in your ambitious hopes, or disgusted and chagrined with the established silence of General Marshall. The abundant discharge of spleen, and the bilious materials which you have so carefully amassed in your postscript, evinces the inflamation of your mind; not contented to declare that the General, like other men, has foibles, you exhibit him to the world utterly destitute of principle, as affecting to despise sincerity, candour and veracity, as useless qualities, and that a disguised habit is perfectly compatible with his equivocal character; you spare not the *harsh* term of "guile, convicted, deception, insincerity, proud, insolent, defeat and disgrace!!" Let me enquire of you, after having your language repeated, if your age and remaining modesty, does not feel offended at the unjustifiable liberties you have taken with a character, venerated where it is known, and unshaken by enquiry—Whether, if you had not been diseased in mind or body at the time of shaping your postscript, you would not have approached him with more reverence than you have done. Curtius, he is the double of your age; he has ten times your experience; one dozen times your knowledge; and 'tis neither a disparagement or libel to say, he has as great a soul: He has been tried; he has been melted in the crucible, and reported without alloy: You are too young to have passed through the furnace yet, or through the multiplied vicissitudes of life which try mens' souls! I am astonished that the inequality and disadvantages under which you labour, did not appear to you, before you planned your ill-concerted and virulent attack. My professions to you now, are sincere; I think them not unfriendly. I would to God that you, and all your cotemporaries, when you shall have arrived to the age of Gen. Marshall, may preserve the same dignified character—Your country, if it is virtuous and grateful, would not delight in loading you with disgrace, or afflicting you with contumely; but would measure that honor and credit to you which a well spent life merits; and I venture to say, if you should ever attain the same age and consequence of the general, (if the same odious party rancor which did prevail a little time ago, should not rage then) you would live respected, and your death be lamented. History would not grudge you a sacred page, to record your worth, and the infatuated body who should attempt to smite your fame, would wallow in the licentious ruins of his own folly. Thus would rashness and folly be chastised by the virtuous and thinking part of mankind. Curtius, you have miscarried in a project of considerable magnitude, and your defeat by sovereign silence, is more shameful, than the most dignified reply, could have produced. Your sufferings seem to be aggravating, and, I believe, ere this, you lament your frivolous and "*useless*" engagement: Your soul is harrowed to the quick, that you are left to the mournful echo of your own noise; for be assured, Marshall will not "*Stoop to Conquer.*" 'Tis truly a pity, that talents which would have extorted praise from an enemy, and bountiful donations from a friend, were they not misapplied, should deform its productions by subtle poison, which has cast a gloomy shade over every line.—Driven to a pitch of exasperation, in consequence of the calmness and silence of General Marshall, you change your position. Your postscript shews the command of satyrical language and furious disappointment, embittered by the severest pangs of prostrate ambition; and your consuming rage is hourly redoubled in its force, by the regardless deportment of the General towards you. But be of good cheer; sink not into despair, for more enlightened minds than yours, have attempted to force a polemical discussion from the general, and failed in the endeavor. You find it impossible to assail his private or public reputation to advantage; you find all your accusations *evaporate* as they are made, and you now, by one *fearless* effort, try to change your grief into joy. You, for a moment, quit the field of abuse which you have maintained with so much obstinacy, and compliment your polished mind, your noble purposes, laudable plans, and overgrown talents, with the choice deserts of eulogy. This may make some amends for your unsuccessful expedition against the General: But the *feast* would have been abundantly more delicious, had it been presented by a different hand. "I foresaw that you would endeavor to defeat this attack by affecting a proud and insolent contempt." I have now repeated from the postscript of Curtius, the greatest novelty, and, I think, the grandest absurdity that ever escaped the pen of man, or was ever advanced by man—that *silence* is insolence and pride! Or, that silence is a confession of guilt?—Suppose, Curtius, he had entered familiarly into a newspaper discussion with you, and *gravely* defeated every *flimsy* charge which you "*solemnly* undertook to demonstrate;" say, candidly, would you not think him stupidly engaged, and would not his consequence be considerably diminished in your own estimation. If you say not, you have self-ridiculed in a tenfold degree yourself; for you did expressly aver, that you would remain silent and regardless of the different attacks that might be made in consequence of your addresses to General Marshall. Now, if you accuse him, you cannot exculpate yourself, unless you can *solemnly* demonstrate that silence which is criminal and *insolent* in the General, would be commendable in Curtius. Is the *hiatus* between the judgment and consequence of the General and Curtius as inconsiderable, as the difference between Curtius, and *any man* who has addressed him. You may answer this question, and leave the balance of trade in your favor, for ought I know. Your vanity will readily excuse you in forming a very charitable conclusion for yourself, though an impartial world would forbid you many laurels, which you have pronounced your own already.

Your postscript, Curtius, is amongst the most vulnerable writings I ever saw. The spirit of egotism which you have so abundantly manifested, renders you a fair mark; and should you write another postscript or *nota bene* and beat as rapid a retrograde march in style, sentiment, and caution, as you have done, you must inevitably forfeit all the eclat you *think* you have acquired. In fact, your postscript needs only to be read once, in order to be condemned everlastingly.

PROCOPIUS.

ERRATA.

In our Gazette of Tuesday last, for "Procopius No. I." *read* No. V.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
January 7.

Stamp Act.

Mr Otis supposed that an evasion might then take place, as an other paper, with the calculations made before hand may be written, and thus elude the duty and answer the contract. Any thing relating to money ought to pay duty, but where it was merely a contract to build an house, ship, &c. it could not be mistaken for a security for money. Nine out of ten would have it in their power to evade the duty if the motion prevailed.

Mr. Gallatin said it was necessary either to adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Allen) or to recommit the bill. From the instructions of the treasury department accompanying the rate of duties as published in the newspapers, the natural construction to be drawn would be, that bond, note or bill was liable to pay duty except such as were given as security for the pryment of a sum of money. He had been applied to he supposed fifty times during the recess for his opinion on that point, which he had decidedly given, that when a bond was given for the delivery of certain property, for instance a certain tract of land, although a penalty was annexed to the bond it was not liable to a duty. It no doubt might be concluded in a different manner by some gentlemen of this House, as well as by officers of the Revenue; but it was at best an uncertainty: he did believe that the generality of the people would conclude that way. That application must principally be drawn from the mention of a penalty in a bond, whence it was supposed to be dutiable. But the question would then arise what duty that bond should pay, as it was known that the penalty on bonds was always double to the contract, whether the duty was calculated on the sum of the bond or the penalty; if for the penalty, double the duty payable on notes would be to be paid on bonds, and if that should be the construction it would be extremely hard and wrong: if therefore the amendment was rejected, and if it was supposed that bonds were concluded under the idea given, it was necessary to know what was the meaning of the bill, whether its reference was to the penalty or to the amount of the bond. As it was meant to except bonds of trust, &c. it was also necessary to except contracts. It was true that attempts may be made to evade the law by the means mentioned by the gentleman (Mr. Otis) but that may be presumed to amount to the same as the payment of a sum of money, but a contract to deliver specific articles could not evade the duty. It was not the design of the former act at all to pay duty on such contracts. He said he was so far in favor of this principle of the amendment that he had prepared a motion to strike out the section and introduce one to that effect, but he liked this better.

The amendment was adopted. Ayes 57.

One object for committing this bill was to provide compensation for the supervisor in the collection of this part of the revenue, which Mr. Otis observed had not been hitherto made at all, it having only been provided for in the bill, allowing the President to make suitable compensation, agreeable to the rate of salaries paid to collectors. The amount of salaries made to collectors of the revenue was six per cent on all duties, and as they had hitherto collected this, to this among the rest; on that account he would move to fill the blank with six per cent on the amount of the duty.

Mr. Gallatin said when this law was first passed it provided that the President should make the provision, so that it did not exceed in the whole 5 per cent on the duties, it was extraordinary that 6 per cent should now be proposed! In some duties, exceeding distinct to collect, for instance, the duty on stills, 6 per cent may be necessary, but in that proportion 2 per cent would be too much on stamps. The supervisor had nothing to do but to issue the stamps; it was no difficulty or trouble to sell the stamps; one per cent or less would be sufficient compensation in proportion to the allowance of other officers.

Mr. Sewal believed 6 per cent was too much, but the gentleman from Pennsylvania had gone too far on the other side: he stated all the trouble to be in the distribution of the stamps, but the supervisor was also obliged to have it stamped, and even to stamp the paper himself, or be responsible for its being done right, and to keep a regular record of all the stamped paper issued, and this was considerable trouble.

Mr. Otis said the intention of congress was to give to the supervisor the same ration stamp which was paid to other collectors, for his trouble of collecting this tax, why then the house should now vary their will, merely because they had delayed providing it before, he knew not, nor why as much should not be given to a principal officer as was given to subordinate officers for a like duty. This revenue was troublesome to collect, more so than any whatsoever, he must go down from his office whenever a paper came to see the stamp imposed, and it was necessary for the safety of the community that this duty should be done by an high officer: was it not better to give him such a sum, as to induce him to do it himself than to trust to a subordinate person, and if he did it himself, was it not right that he should be paid the same as other collectors? He was obliged to keep a number of clerks, to be sure some compensation was made for them, but his expences in office was great. If any less sum was paid than proposed, it would be left to be stamped by the clerks, which would weaken the responsibility.

Mr. Gallatin believed the gentleman was totally mistaken in point of facts, he had told the house that the collectors of other duties were paid 6 per cent, Mr. G. named several which were not allowed more than from one to two percent, the supervisor had fixed salary in addition to what was now contemplated, and if any additional trouble was given, there was 500 dollars allowed for the clerks. He said no officers under the government were paid more than supervisors of the revenue. The salary and commissions, exclusive of what was to be got upon the stamps, calculated upon the report of Virginia and Massachusetts, was 5,000 dollars per annum, but that included 800 dollars for clerks, so that it left upwards of 4 000 dollars and he believed in no state less than 1,000 or 1,200 dollars.

After a few observations from Mr Otis, the question was put for 6 percent and lost, as was also 5 per cent. Mr. Gallatin then moved one and a half per cent, which he acknowledged was too much.

Mr. Sewall hoped the committee would consider the proposition of trust, expence and trouble which this officer possessed, he thought that 3 per cent would be little enough, which he moved, and which being the highest sum, became the question.

Mr Allen wished the business to be equalized, as he was not prepared to vote on it, he hoped the committee would rise: The question was taken on it:—Ayes 30 Noes 28. The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

Usurpation of Executive Authority.
Wednesday, January 9.

Mr. Gordon did not think this amendment necessary. He did not like it because it seems strongly to imply that though this correspondence may not be carried on in time of peace, it may be carried on in time of war, though it was the intention of this bill to restrict improper correspondence at all times, both of peace and war. With respect to this law having the effect to repeal the punishment for treason, it cannot be, since both laws are affirmative.

The question was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. Eggleston being unwilling to punish any act as criminal which he deemed innocent, moved to strike out, after the words *United States* "as aforesaid," and to insert in their place the following words, "so as to prevent or impede the amicable adjustment of said disputes or controversies."

Mr. Bayard said, if this amendment was adopted, the intent of the bill would be defeated. What sort of evidence, said he, could be made use of, to prove the good disposition of the person charged with an interference of this kind? if this amendment were to pass, a person might carry on any correspondence whatever and no punishment could be inflicted upon him, unless a bad intention was proved. The object of this law, said Mr. B is to prevent these private interferences altogether, since the constitution has placed the power of negociation in the hands of the executive only. An individual may do good but he may also do evil; and it cannot be supposed that any private person has more wisdom, or a greater desire to serve his country, than the executive of the United States.

Mr. Nicholas said, if his colleague would vary his amendment, by inserting the words "with intention to defeat" instead of "so as to prevent," it would do away at least one of the objections of the gentleman from Delaware.

Mr. Eggleston consented. He said the gentleman from Delaware himself had allowed that an individual might do good; and as it was contrary to his sentiments, that any man should be punished for doing good, he had proposed the amendment. He thought the gentleman from Delaware, having also made this confession, ought to vote in favor of it.

The question was put and negatived, 51 to 33.

Mr. Josiah Parker believed the bill ought to pass, and he wished to make it as effectual as possible; he proposed, therefore, to insert the words *or defeat*, after the words "with an intent to, influence" After the question was stated, Mr P. believed it would be necessary to strike out what follows the word "measures," to the words "as aforesaid."

Mr. Griswold said, this amendment would defeat the object of the bill, which was to prevent (as had already been stated) all interference of individuals with our disputes; but if it be allowed that a person may go to a certain extent in his interference, no line can be drawn, because, whether what he did, was with a good or bad intention, would be matter of controversy.

Mr. Dayton thought the amendment a good one, if the words were inserted after the word "influence," without striking out any words,

Mr. J. Parker consented to the change.

Mr Gallatin said, the gentleman from Virginia was very compliant in changing his motion to any thing which any gentleman might propose, though a changed the sense of it altogether. He seemed perfectly willing to have a question taken upon it in any shape. He was himself in favor of his first motion, but he could not consent to vote for it now he had altogether reversed it.

Mr J Parker wished to make the bill as complete as possible, and to put every check upon individual interference with foreign negociation, which the government had in its power to do.

The question was put and carried, 48 to 30.

Mr Dayton wished to strike out these words "relating to any dispute or controversy between any foreign government and the United States," and the word "having" in the line following and the words "as aforesaid" and to insert in the place of the word "having," *in relation to any*. Mr D said he made these amendments on two grounds. First, these words might by some be deemed liable to the objection which had been made to them, of extending to the private correspondence of captains or owners of vessels, in their applications for the restoration of their vessels and cargoes, or of merchants for the payment of their debts. In the next place, there may be instances of persons carrying on a correspondence with a foreign government, without saying any thing relative to any dispute which may exist between the two governments, and yet influence the conduct of the foreign government towards us. He might report, for instance, that the people of the United States are divided among themselves; that they are disarmed or disorganized. He might also point out the weak places of approach, in case of a projected invasion; he might do all this, without coming under this act. For these two reasons, he proposed these amendments.

The question was put and carried.

Mr Otis wished an amendment at the end of the bill. By an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, it is declared, "that if any person shall levy war against the United States, or give aid and comfort to their enemies, he shall be adjudged guilty of treason and suffer death." This act provides that persons may adhere to the enemies of the United States, for which they are to suffer only fine and imprisonment. Now if a man be hung under the first law, it is certain he cannot be fined and imprisoned under the second; and this act being posterior to the act for the punishment of treason, might be considered as a repeal of that law, as he had before stated. He therefore proposed the following proviso. "Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the punishment of treason, according to the existing laws of the United States."

Mr Bayard read the constitutional clause respecting treason to shew that this amendment was not only unnecessary, but absurd and nugatory.

Mr. Otis was sorry his amendment appeared absurd and nugatory to his friend from Delaware; but he would mention a case in which a person might be guilty of treason under this act. If in the event of an open war between this and another country; a person were, by letter or otherwise to invite the enemy to invade his country, would not this act be considered as treason? If the gentleman, as a lawyer, can say no, it would be an answer to his object on.

Mr. Thatcher thought this motion wholly unnecessary. His colleague seemed to have two subjects of concern on his mind. One was, that when a man was *hung* for treason, he could not be punished by this law; and if punished by the law, he could not be *hung*. Now, if a man was hung, he thought his colleague might be satisfied; for his own part, he should be perfectly satisfied to see such a man fined and imprisoned.

Mr. Otis did not know whether his colleague meant to shew his wit, or the necessity of his amendment; but if what he had said had any weight, it went to shew that a man might be prosecuted on either law, which was a defect he wish to remedy.

The question was put and negatived, there being only thirteen votes for it.

The committee then rose, and the house took up and occurred in the amendments which had been made in the committee of the whole. After which,

Mr. Eggleston renewed his amendment to insert the following words, "with intent to defeat or impede the amicable adjustment of said disputes or controversies," and called the yeas and nays upon it which were agreed to be taken.

Mr. W. Claiborne meant to vote for the proposed amendment. He thought that propriety appeared on the face of it, and that no objection could be made to it on fair reasoning. In every country, the laws of which breath humanity and justice, the intention of an act almost always constitute its criminality or its innocence. Our foreign relations ought doubtless to be managed by the executive department, and if any other character attempts to interfere in this business, his interference could certainly have no weight; but if chance should draw a citizen of the United States into any foreign country with the government of which we have a serious dispute, and that citizen can give any information which shall tend to the settlement of our dispute amicably, and by that means avert a war,

he never could reſolve to vote for an act which ſhould puniſh ſuch a man. Let not gentlemen ſay that there is difficulty in proving the good intention of an individual in this reſpect—the ſame evidence which would prove a negociation to exiſt, would alſo probably prove its object. He hoped this amendment would therefore be agreed.

The yeas and nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin, Blount, Brown, Cabel, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Davis, Dawſon, Eggleſton, Edmondſon, Findly, Gallatin, Gilleſpie Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Macon, M'Clenachan, New, Nicholas, Skinner, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams—35.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Bayard, Brace, Brooks, Bullock, Champlin, Chapman, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, N. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Gordon, Griſwold, Grove, Harper, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Machir, Mathews, Otis, I. Parker, J. Parker, Pinckney, Reed, Rutledge, Scharman, Sewal, Stanickton, N. Smith, Speight, Sprague, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth, Wain, J. Williams—51.

Plan of a Loan,

For FIVE MILLIONS of DOLLARS.

WHEREAS

BY an act of Congreſs paſſed on the fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight, the preſident of the U. States is authoriſed to borrow on behalf of the U. States, from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any perſon or perſons, and upon ſuch terms and conditions as he ſhall judge moſt advantageous for the United States, a ſum not exceeding five millions of dollars, ſo however that no contract or engagement be made which ſhall preclude the United States from reimburſing any ſum or ſums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of ſuch loan. *And whereas* it is declared by the ſaid act, that ſo much as may be neceſſary of the ſurplus of the duties on imports and tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, ſhall be pledged and appropriated for paying the intereſt, and alſo for paying and diſcharging the principal ſum or ſums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, purſuant to the authority aforeſaid—*And whereas* by the ſaid act, the faith of the United States is pledged to eſtabliſh ſufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the proviſions before mentioned for paying the intereſt and principal ſums or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed purſuant to the ſaid act. *And whereas* the Preſident of the United States did by an act or commiſſion under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine authoriſe and empower the Secretary of the Treaſury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any ſum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make ſuch contract or contracts as ſhould be neceſſary, and for the intereſt of the United States, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs above recited.

Now Therefore, the underſigned, Secretary of the Treaſury, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs, and the authority from the Preſident of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1ſt. A book for receiving ſubſcriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the uſe of the United States ſhall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thurſday the twenty-eighth day of February enſuing, which book ſhall continue open for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions, until the whole of the ſaid five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed. If more than five millions of dollars ſhall be ſubſcribed on the firſt day of opening the ſaid loan, the ſurplus ſhall be deducted in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed by individuals, exceeding four thouſand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be ſubſcribed, there ſhall be forthwith depoſited and paid the ſum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, ſhall be made within the firſt ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, Auguſt, September, and October enſuing. The Secretary of the Treaſury however reſerves the right of reducing the number of inſtallments by ſpecial agreements, with the individuals who may become ſubſcribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any inſtallments of the ſums ſubſcribed according to the tenor of the ſecond article, the next preceding inſtallment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which ſhall have been paid, for every hundred dollars ſubſcribed, ſhall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The ſums ſubſcribed ſhall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of diſcount and depoſit of the ſaid Bank at Boſton, New-York, Baltimore or Charleſton, or at either of the Banks of Salem in Maſſachuſetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode Iſland, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Caſhiers of the offices of diſcount and depoſit and of the Banks aforeſaid, ſhall be received at the Bank of the United States, as equivalent to money; but no payment of a ſubſequent inſtallment ſhall be received at any other place than that where the firſt inſtallment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States: in caſe any depoſits ſhall be made at the offices of diſcount or depoſit, or at either of the Banks aforeſaid, which ſhall not be applied to the payment of the firſt inſtallment of ſubſcriptions to the loan aforeſaid, the ſaid depoſits ſhall be forthwith refunded by directions from the treaſury.

5th. For the ſums or number of ſhares of one hundred dollars, which may be ſubſcribed, certificates ſhall be given by the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, which ſhall be aſſignable by indorſement, and delivery of the parties in whoſe favour the ſaid certificates may be iſſued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the 2d article preceding.

6th. The ſums ſubſcribed and paid in purſuance of the tenor of the ſecond article preceding, ſhall after the ſaid payments have been completed, conſtitute a funded capital ſtock divifible into ſhares of one hundred dollars each, which capital ſtock ſhall bear intereſt at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the reſpective inſtallments payable quarter yearly at the Treaſury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the ſame may ſtand credited until the laſt day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the laſt day of December in the ſaid year one thouſand eight hundred and eight, and after reaſonable notice to the creditors, which ſhall be given by an adverteſement in ſome public newſpaper, printed at the ſeat of the government of the United States, the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall be redeemable at the pleaſure of the United States by the reimburſement of the whole ſum or ſums borrowed, and which may conſtitute the fair capital ſtock either at the treaſury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the ſame may ſtand credited.

8th. The credits for the ſaid capital ſtock ſhall and may be ſeparately certified in ſums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thouſand, four thouſand or ten thouſand dollars, and the credits ſo certified ſhall be tranſferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treaſury and Loan Offices reſpectively, in purſuance of the rules which have been, or which may be eſtabliſhed relative to the tranſfer of the funded ſtock of the United States.

9th. A ſufficient ſum of the ſurplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the U. States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in purſuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congreſs herein before recited.

Given under my hand and ſeal of the Treaſury of the United States, at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety nine.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
SECRETARY *of the* TREASURY.

JANUARY, 12.

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE U. STATES.

LOGAN.

In Pennſylvania, where the management of our elections and the general politics of different diſtricts are well underſtood, the election of Dr. Logan to a ſeat in the legiſlature, gives neither ſurpriſe nor alarm. If in the United States there were to be ſelected the place that ſhould be emphatically called the ſeat of Jacobinism, the focus of French intrigue and influence, the diſtrict repreſented by Logan would find no competitor. When it is recollected that from hence have iſſued a M'Clenachan and a Leib, it is no cauſe of wonder that they are followed by a Logan. Matchleſs triumvirate! One principle combines them, one fate ſhould attend them. When I ſpeak of Logan's diſtrict, I need ſcarcely ſay I mean the majority or governing part of it—The upper part of it containing the Americans farmers and men of property, is as decided in favor of the government, and in deteſtation of the principles and views of the oppoſition as any part of the United States.—But unfortunately thoſe good men are chained down to the Nothern and Southern liberties of the city, and are not numerous enough to counteract their jacobinic force. It is well known what ſort of inhabitants uſually reſide in the ſuburbs of a large city. Hither flock all the annual importations of diſcomfited traitors from Ireland and elſewere, and from thence diſtribute themſelves through the country. Here the moſt low, moſt needy and moſt abandoned wretches of ſociety, crowd together and hold their haunts. Enquire of the records of the courts of juſtice, and it will be ſeen that thieves and the harborers of thieves—vagabonds and villains of all deſcriptions, uſually throng the ſuburbs of great cities. But it ſhould alſo be known and acknowledged, that in theſe liberties, there reſide a number of worthy and reſpectable gentlemen, who are daily exerting themſelves with much ſucceſs in reforming the morals of thoſe places, and in diffuſing juſt political information among the deluded people. Societies have been formed, for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, who are indefatigable in the diſcharge of their duties; and it is worthy of remark, that as the reformation of morals progreſſes, as theſe ſocieties ſucceed in driving from their diſtricts the wicked and abandoned, the political reformation is alſo obſervable. The election returns from theſe places in the laſt year or more, ſhew the evident and rapid decline of jacobinic influence, and the reſtoration of good order and government. But my principal object is to impreſs the fact, that although Dr. Logan's violent, ridiculous and treaſonable interference in the public affairs of this country, has received a public approbation from a ſmall diſtrict notorious for democratic principles, yet that he is held in deteſtation and contempt by the ſtate at large. Let this be proved from the ſentiments and language of the ſtate ſpeaking through its conſtitutional organ, the legiſlature. How have the houſe of repreſentatives expreſſed themſelves of Logan's embaſſy? "We deplore," ſay they in their addreſs to the Preſident, "that there are thoſe who call themſelves by the American name, who have daringly inſulted our country by an uſurpation of powers not delegated to them, by an obſcure interference in our external concerns." The addreſs containing this ſentiment paſſed by a majority of two to one. The majority would have been greater, but ſeveral members not being qualified to take their ſeats, were deprived of the opportunity of voting, but roſe and expreſſed their warm approbation.

In the Senate, an addreſs to the Preſident paſſed with but five diſſenting voices, which took this notice of Logan's patriotiſm:—"We rejoice to find that our conſtituents are fully aware of the pernicious tendency of foreign influence, and impreſſed with the deepeſt deteſtation of the conduct of thoſe who, by an officious interference in our foreign relations, have traiterouſly attempted to wreſt the adminiſtration of our public affairs from the hands in which the conſtitution of our country, and the ſuffrages of a free and enlightened people, governed in their choice by a knowledge of tried virtue and eminent talents, have juſtly placed it."

Surely now Dr. Logan has not much to brag of on the ſcore of public approbation; and if he expected his quixotte expedition would extort the love and gratitude of his country, it is high time he hanged himſelf for diſappointment. As he ſeems reſolved to deſerve well of his country by extravagant projects, I would recommend this to him as the moſt probable I know of.

The obſervations I have made are ſo familiar to every man reſiding in or near Philadelphia, that it is not expected they will have much uſe here. But they may give ſome information in diſtant places, where the election of a man in Logan's ſituation will doubtleſs ſeem an extraordinary occurence.

[The following are the letters referred to in the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, publiſhed in our laſt, relative to the impreſſment of American ſeamen, by Britiſh Cruizers.

Extract of a letter from George C. Morton, acting Conſul of the United States, at the Havanna, dated there the 18th November, 1798, to the Secretary of State.

"By the delegation of Daniel Hawley, Eſq. I am at preſent acting as conſul of the United States in this diſtrict, with which he will moſt probably have acquainted you. It impoſes upon me the mortifying taſk of informing you, ſir, of the partial capture of the American fleet, under the convoy of the Baltimore ſloop of war, —— Philips, Eſq. commander, by a Britiſh ſquadron, off this harbor, accompanied with circumſtances rather grating to the feelings of Americans, and by no means analogous to that good harmony which ſeems to ſubſiſt between the two governments.

The anſwer of Meſſrs. Trezevant and Timmons to my annexed note of the 17th inſt. requeſting an exact relation of the occurrence, will, I preſume, be deemed as impartiel a narration as can be given, of the whole tranſaction, they having been paſſengers on board one of the captured veſſels, and removed to the Baltimore."

Mr. Morton adds, that Commodore Loring ordered the 55 men out of the Baltimore "on board of his ſhip previous to any propoſal of exchanging the natives of one nation for thoſe of the other; and retained five of the hands as being Britiſh ſubjects, without giving an equal number of Americans, whom he acknowledged to have on board.

L. TREZEVANT, and
W. TIMMONS, } Eſquires.

Gentlemen,

As acting American conſul for this city and diſtrict, and of courſe obliged to forward the moſt correct ſtatement poſſible to the government of the United States officially, I would beg the favor of you, Gentlemen, to furniſh me with an exact relation, under your ſignatures, of the unpleaſant occurrence which took place off the Moro Caſtle, on the 16th inſtant, by which you will much oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) GEO. C. MORTON.

Havanna, Nov. 17, 1798.

N. B. It would be proper to premiſe, that you were paſſengers, and your diſtance from the Moro Caſtle at the time of the capture.

G. C. M.

Havanna, 18th Nov. 1798.

SIR,

Agreeably to your requeſt, we now commit to writing the beſt account we are able to give you, of the conduct of Capt. Loring, Commodore of the Britiſh Squadron, which was lately off the Moro, towards the United States ſhip the Baltimore. We muſt obſerve, however, that all we can ſay of it is from the information of Captain Philips, as we were not on board of the Baltimore when ſhe was viſited by Capt. L's officers.

In the morning of the 16th inſtant, we diſcovered this ſquadron when we were in ſight of the Moro, and afterwards found it was compoſed of Captain Loring's ſhip the Carnatic of 74 guns; Captain ——'s ſhip the Thunderer of the ſame force; Captain Dobſon's ſhip the Queen, of 98 guns; Captain Donnelly's frigate the Maidſtone, of 32 guns: and Capt. Hardy's frigate the Grey-Hound of the ſame force. We were paſſengers in the brig Norfolk, Captain Butler, which, together with the ſhip Eliza, Capt. Baſs, and the brig Friendſhip, Capt. Fuller, were cut off from their entrance into port, and were all made prizes within gunſhot of the Moro. We obtained leave to go on board the Baltimore without our baggage, and did ſo. When Captain Philips diſcovered they were Engliſh ſhips, which was before we were taken, he ſtood towards them and ſpoke the Commodore.

After we got on board the Baltimore, the captain informed us that he had been on board the Carnatic, and the Commodore had told him that he ſhould take out of the Baltimore all ſuch men as had not American protections; that he had remonſtrated with him againſt ſhewing ſuch an indignity to the American flag; that to do ſo would leave his ſhip in a very defenceleſs ſtate, and would deprive him of nearly all his men, as not even thoſe who were real Americans, or at leaſt very few of them, could ſhew protections, becauſe it was always thought that our flag on board a government ſhip was a ſufficient protection. All this, however, was urged in vain. Captain P. returned to his ſhip and the Commodore ſent an officer on board the Baltimore, who carried away 55 of her men to the Carnatic.

Captain Philips remained in expectation that nearly all the reſt would be taken from him; but whether the commodore upon reflection thought better of it, or whatever elſe might have been his motive, he ſent back fifty and kept five, among whom was the ſhip's boatſwain. Capt. Loring propoſed to give up a number of American ſeamen, who, he ſaid, were in his fleet, if Captain P. would give him Engliſh ſubjects for them.

Capt. P. refuſed this offer, and the American ſeamen were not delivered to him. Before any of the men were returned, he ſent a meſſage to Capt. P. to let him know if he, or one of his officers, would go on board of him, and point out who were Americans and who were not, he would return all the Americans; but this was declined alſo. After we had got on board of the Baltimore, he ſent a letter to Capt. P. which he ſhewed to us, in which the Commodore "*demanded*" that he would give up all the Britiſh ſubjects on board the Baltimore. To this Captain P. replied that he could not know any of his men as Britiſh ſubjects, nor could he, as Commander of a ſhip in the ſervice of the United States, voluntarily give up any of his men; but if he thought fit to ſend an officer on board, with orders to take any number of his men, he ſhould not oppoſe it. In this anſwer, Capt. P. mentioned he ſhould lay before the Executive of the United States a full account of the occurrences of the day. Shortly after ſending this reply, the ſquadron ſet ſail and left the Baltimore. Commodore L. was very polite to us, and was ſo to Capt P. when he went on board; but Capt. P. complained of indecent behaviour from the inferior officers.

L. TREZEVANT.
WM. TIMMONS.

G. C. MORTON, Eſq;
Vice Conſul of the United States at Havanna.

FOR SALE,

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

MONTEZUMA,

IN high perfection, a beautiful dark bay, riſing ſix years old, full fifteen hands one inch high. He was got by the imported horſe Shark; his dam by the imported horſe Granby; his grandam by Old Janus; his great grandam was the dam of the noted running horſe Brimmer, whoſe dam was got by old Jolly Roger, out of the imported mare Mary Gray.

THOMAS HARRIS, jun.

January 16, 1799 (61) 658.

N. B. If the above horſe is not ſold by the 1ſt of March, he will be let out to ſtand.

TAKEN UP

BY the ſubſcriber, living in Amherſt white SOW, marked with a crop and under keel in the near ear and a ſwallow fork in the right, and ſome black on her right eye, and black from the ſhoulder to the other across her neck, ſuppoſed to be about 4 or 5 years old. Appraiſed to Fifty Shillings.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Dec. 1 1798. (tf) 658.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, 15th Sept. 1798.

Between

David Roſs in behalf of himſelf, and the other ſurviving partners of the late houſe of David Roſs and company, and Benjamin Harrod and company, Plts

And

Duncan Roſe, ſurviving executor of John Baniſter dec. Theoderic Bland Banniſter, and John Monroe Baniſter, ſons and devizees of John Baniſter, the elder & infants, by John Bland now aſſigned their Guardian, Frances Bowdoin, an infant daughter, of John Bowdoin dec. by Peter Bowdoin now aſſigned her guardian, Robert Stewart Baniſter Wilton, by Duncan Roſe, now aſſigned his guardian, and Elizabeth Carter Shippen, the wife of Thomas Lee Shippen, the elder, and Thomas Lee Shippen, the younger, and William Shippen, infants, by the ſaid Elizabeth Carter Shippen, now aſſigned their guardian, Defts

THE defendant Elizabeth Carter Shippen, not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome news-paper of the city Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid City.

(A Copy)

Teſte.

w)—647 PETER TINSLEY. C. C

☞ *WANTED,*

A few hundred pounds in good bonds—For which caſh will be given. Apply to the printer.

Jan. 22, 1799. 657

Richmond, January 25.

TO WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq.

SIR,

IN company last evening, at the Swan Tavern, I heard a gentleman say, that you had declared it was your desire to see a separation of this state, from the General-Union!—I called upon that gentleman to know if he heard it from you himself: which he informed me was not the case; but told me where I might be better informed upon the subject.—I waited upon the gentleman this morning, who was at table with you, and he says that you did *unequivocally* declare it to be your wish and *object* to effect a dissolution of the Federal compact and bring about such a separation.—The object of this, is therefore to know of you whether these assertions were made by you—and whether you were *serious* in such a declaration?—because, if you were, I think it time for every friend to his country's welfare, to prepare for such an event.

I am,

Your hble. servt.

J: NELSON.

Richmond, Jan. 24, 1799.

"When the Toil and Danger's o'er;"

OR,

Reynard, the Virginia Fox.

A NEW SONG.

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

[Earnestly recommended to all those enlightened characters, who, not choosing to listen to old fashioned gentlemen, and who, not wishing to attend to the Chaplain's prayer for the good of their country, may, while the said Chaplain is praying, a most by himself, wish to sing a patriotic Song, to enlighten their very enlightened thoughts.]

WHILE many an ardent bosom glows
To meet our cruel British foes;
While many an one says he disdains
Restraint from cruel *British chains:*
Let all those fools *for* country *die,*
A Reynard *to the woods I'll fly;*
For ah! the cannon which I dread,
Do take off many a great man's head—
So when "the toil and danger's o'er,"
Again for liberty I'll roar.

When patriot blood bedews the ground,
And warriors dying groans resound;
When Orphans moans and Widows cries,
From many a blazing Hamlet rise—
And when my country *seems to* sink,
And freedom, *be at ruin's* brink;
Let fools, *existence throw away,*
In this delightful world, I'll stay.
Ah! then, to thickets let me steal;
I trust its for my country's *weal,*
For when "the toil and danger's o'er,"
Again for liberty I'll roar.

Oh! do not blame me—I declare
My nerves are much "too weak" for war,
For I attended Colonel G—st,
And being alarm'd, myself bep—ss'd,
So to my thicket stole away,
And left him to his friends *a prey.*
And now *the* Democratic cause
I head—*and hope for your applause.*
On words, *and not on* deeds *I trust*
To raise my fortune, fame and bust;
But should your foes again attack,
I, to my thicket, must go back,
Ank when "the toil and danger's o'er,"
Again for liberty I'll roar.

Jan. 14, '99.

COMMUNICATION.

It must be known to many members of the legislature, that the lawyers have come to an agreement amongst themselves not to prosecute any suit in the district court, for less than 50*s.* when the fee taxed in the bill of cost is only 15*s.* nor in the county courts for less than 28*s.* This bears extremely hard on the creditors for small sums; they are obliged to sacrifice from five to ten per cent. in the lawyer's fee, or wait patiently with the debtor. True it is lawyers are subject to pay 150 dollars for charging more than the legal fee; but it would be difficult to inforce a payment of that fine or penalty:—Dog won't eat dog. The Assembly surely ought to do one of two things—either raise their wages or subject them to the loss of their license for an over-charge in fees. I am, however, one of those who think it reasonable the fees should be raised, especially in the district court, where it surely is too low; but think the lawyers ought to be satisfied with such fee as is allowed by law, in plain cases particularly—they being *limbs of the law*, ought to be the last who violate it.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, North-Carolina, dated December 26.

"On the 24th our state legislature rose, after a session of 36 days. It is with honor to themselves, and with pleasure I remark it, that the utmost harmony and good will subsisted among the members; for though there is a little difference of opinion as to the policy of some of the measures of the federal government, yet they scouted every thing like jacobin violence, or illegal censure on the constituted authorities of their country, and agreed in the good old maxim, "United we stand, divided we fall"—and under this impression, when the *violent* resolutions from Kentucky were communicated and read in the house of commons, about the Alien and Sedition laws passed last session of congress, they were sent to the senate, where, after being read, they were *laid on the table* without further order.

The legislature has also voted a warm address to the President of the United States, expressive of their approbation and confidence in his conduct—this had a feeble opposition in the commons, but was carried unanimously in the senate."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

We acknowledge our obligations to a respectable commercial house in this city, by whom we were favoured with the following statement for publication.

In the ship Joseph, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, came passenger, Capt. Hudson, of the schooner Goliah, which sailed for this port from Gibraltar on the 5th of September last. On the evening of the 7th, she was upset by a sudden squall of wind. Three of the seamen, in the forecastle at the time of this accident, were lost; the remainder of the crew, 10 in number, with Mr. Charles L. Ogden, of this city, one of the owners, and supercargo, continued upon the wreck for 6 days, during four of which they were out of provisions and water. On getting the foremast out, the vessel righted, and thus enabled them to procure a small supply, by dividing into the cabin. They then abandoned the vessel (which was filled with water) and took to the boat, from which, after suffering a variety of hardships for two days, they were picked up by the brig Apollo, capt. H. Waddle, bound for Cadiz, where the captain, supercargo and seven of the men arrived, & from whence Mr. O embarked for Alexandria (Vir.) 7 days before the Joseph sailed. Capt. Hudson speaks in high terms of the humanity and politeness of Capt. Waddle, by whom every possible kindness and attention was shewn to the unfortunate sufferers.

No more than three of the crew, with the captain, could, sign the protest; the mate and five of the men having been taken out by his Britannic majesty's ship of war the Edgar, of 74 guns—on the supposition, as it was said, of their being English subjects, having no documents to prove to the contrary. [*The vessel and all the papers being lost, they could not of course produce any vouchers.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.

APPOINTMENTS.

PROVISIONAL ARMY.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL

William Bentley,	Virginia.

MAJORS.

William Campbell,	Virginia.
Robert Beale,	do.
James Taylor,	do.

CAPTAINS.

Presly Thornton,	Virginia.
Robert Gregg,	do.
Henry Pearcy,	do.
George S. Washington,	do.
Richard Chinn,	do.
Garnet Peyton,	do.
Daniel C. Lane,	do.
Philip Lightfoot,	do.
Edmund Taylor,	do.
Daniel Bail,	do.
Edmund Clarke,	do.
John Davidson,	do.
Archibald Randolph,	do.
Bartholomew Dandridge,	do.
Thomas Turner,	do.
William Campbell,	do.
John Greene,	do.
Robert King,	do.
James Caldwell,	do.

LIEUTENANTS.

Francis Fouchee,	Virginia.
James Duncanson,	do.
Lemuel Bent,	do.
Robert Gustin,	do.
Charles J. Love,	do.
John Williams,	do.
Thomas Jameson,	do.
John Campqell,	do.
John Braham,	do.
Robert Carrington,	do.
Brewer Godwin, jun.	do.
Robert Temple,	do.
Jesse Ewell, jun.	do.
Joseph Grigsby,	do.
Addison Armistead,	do.
Samuel J. Winston,	do.
Calvin Morgan,	do.
Charles Kilgoar,	Kentucky.

ENSIGNS.

Reuben Thornton,	Virginia.
James Tutt, jun.	do.
Obadiah Clifford,	do.
Simon Owens,	do.
George W. Humphries,	do.
John Crane, jun.	do
Strother Lettle,	do.
John C. Williams,	do.
Charles Shackleford,	do.
John T. Fitzhugh,	do.
Andrew M. Lusk,	do.
James Brown,	do.
William Potts,	do.
Alexander Henderson,	do.
George Armistead,	do.
William Dean,	do.
Horatio Stark,	do.
Peter Lankin,	do.
Jesse Dold,	do.
Elijah Johnson,	do.

UNIFORM

For the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

The uniform of the commander in chief to be a blue coat, with yellow buttons and gold epaulets, each having three silver stars, with lining, cape & cuffs of buff. In winter, buff vest & breeches—in summer a white vest and breeches of nankeen. The coat to be without lappels, and embroidered on the cape, and cuffs and pockets. A white plume in the hat, to be a further distinction. The adjutant-general, the aids and secretaries of the commander in chief, to be likewise distinguished by a white plume.

The uniform of the other general officers, to be a blue coat, with yellow buttons, gold epaulets, linings and facings of buff—the under clothing the same with those of the commander in chief.

The major generals to be distinguished by two silver stars in each epaulet; and, except the inspector general, by a black and white plume, the black below. The brigadier to be distinguished by one silver star in each epaulet, and by a red and white plume, the red below. The aids of all general officers, who are taken from regiments, and the officers of inspection, to wear the uniforms of the regiments from which they are taken. The aids to be severally distinguished by the like plumes which are worn by the general officers to whom they are respectively attached.

The uniform of the aids of the commander in chief, when not taken from the regiments, to be blue coats, with yellow buttons, and gold epaulets, buff lining and facings—the same under clothes with the commander in chief.

The inspector general, his aids, and the officers of inspection generally, to be distinguished by a blue plume. The quarter master general, and other military officers, in his department, to be distinguished by a green plume.

The uniform of the infantry and artillery to be a blue coat, with white buttons, and read facings, white under clothes and and cocked hats—the length of the officers coats to reach to the knees, the coats of the infantry to be lined with white, of the artillery with red. The uniform of the cavalry, to be a green coat, with white buttons, linings, and facings; white vest and breeches, and helmet caps.

Each colonel to be distinguished by two epaulets; each major, by one epaulet on the right shoulder, and a strap on the left. All the field officers, (except as above) and the regimental staff to wear red plumes—the officers of companies are to wear no plumes.

Captains to be distinguished by an epulet on the right shoulder: lieutenants by one on the left shoulder; cadets by a strap on the right shoulder. The epaulets and straps of regimental officers to be of silver.

Serjeant majors and quartermaster serjeants to be distinguished by two red worsted epaulets; serjeants by a like epaulet on the right shoulder; the corporals by a like epaulet on the left shoulder; the flank companies to be distinguished by red wings on the shoulders.

The coats of the musicians to be of the colors of the facings of the corps to which they severally belong. The chief musicians to wear two white worsted epaulets.

All the civil staff of the army, to wear plain blue coats, with yellow buttons, and white under-cloaths.

No gold or silver lace, except in the epaulets and straps, to be worn.

The commissioned officers and cadets, to wear swords.

All persons belonging to the army, to wear a black cockade, with a small white eagle in the centre. The cockade of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be of leather, with eagles of tin.

The regiments to be distinguished from each other numerically. The number of each regiment to be expressed on the buttons.

By command of the President.

Given at the war-office of the United States, in Philadelphia, this 9th day of January, A. D 1799, and in the twenty-third year of the independence of the said states.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of war.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 29.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

It appears that the fame and virtues of WASHINGTON are the theme of the world's panegyric. Among other honorable testimonies, we find that of Count Alfieri, a noble Piedmontese, and sublime dramatic writer, whom the just taste of his countrymen has saluted with the appellation of "the Shakespeare of Italy."—This dignified and admirable author thus dedicates his tragedy of "Junius Brutus," "The Name of him alone, who gave liberty to America, can sanction the tragedy of the deliverer of Rome. To you, therefore a citizen of singular fortune and desert, I dedicate Junius Brutus, without reciting the praises due to you, for they are all included in your name. So bold a mention of you ought not to be deemed indirect adulation. I am personally unacquainted with you; and divided, as we are, by the immense ocean, we have but one motive immediately in common; the love of our country. Truly happy are you, who have established a fame, such as yours, on a basis firm and eternal; the love of your country proved by your actions. For myself, I have abandoned my native soil, purely for the sake of writing with a dour on the subject of liberty.——By such a sacrifice, I flatter myself I have demonstrated what my patriotism would have proved, had I been destined to a country, worthy of my sentiments. On this consideration alone I aspire to the honor of uniting to the name of WASHINGTON that of VITTORIO ALFIERI."

(F. Weekly Museum.)

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
EIGHTY CASKS OF

NAILS,

Imported from England last fall, consisting of
6*d.* 8*d* 10*d* 12*d* & 20*d*

WHICH will be disposed of very low, on a credit of 90 days.—Also, One Hundred Dozen of excellent

SHERRY WINE,

In cases of three dozen each.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, January 16, 1799. (3w tsw.—656.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, on Red river, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, containing two thousand acres, surveyed in March 1784. The patent may be seen, and the terms known by applying to.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, Jan. 16th, '99.

FOR SALE,
The LINE of STAGES,

Between Richmond and Hampton.

The terms may be known by applying to JOHN HOOMES, at present in Richmond.

January 22, 1799. (657.)

JUST COME TO HAND, AND
FOR SALE,
OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE,
IN RICHMOND,
A few compleat sets and half sets of

TEA CHINA.

January 16, 1799 (6t) 656.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR ready money, at Hanover Town, on Friday the first day of March next, about twenty fine very likely

NEGROES,

Belonging to the estate of John White, dec. Among them are several fine boys, and a fellow that is a very good hostler.

The ADMINISTRATOR.

January 16, 1799. 6t.

FOR SALE,
The PLANTATION

I LATELY lived on, in the upper end of the county of King William, containing about nine hundred acres, chiefly bounded by the waters of Herring creek and Mattapony river, thereby affording extensive and valuable low grounds, of which part are reclaimed, and the rest can be easily accomplished. About one half of the land uncleared, and heavily timbered with oak, hickory and ash; the residue well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco.

The orchards are large, and stocked with choice fruit trees, and there are supposed to be about fifteen acres in red clover.

The buildings large, commodious, and fit for the reception of any family, being either new, or in excellent repair, and the situation remarkably dry and healthy.

Mr Jones on the premises will shew the land, and the terms will be made known by

JAMES GOVAN.

Hanover county, near Richmond, January 15, 1799. } (2m)—656

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from Bulfield, in Hanover, a likely negro man by the name of BILLY, who calls himself Billy Weeks. He is a very tall, slender, but well made man, about 30 years of age, is extremely artful and speaks rather rapidly, using many words, which occasions him sometimes to stammer—He has a placid, agreeable countenance, bespeaking honesty and good conduct—He had on a dark coloured coat and breeches, quite new, but as he has a variety of cloaths, he will of course occasionally change them. He was purchased last June of Richard H. Corbin, Esq. of Middlesex, where he has a wife, and to see whom, he was permitted to go before Christmas, and has never returned. He has been seen in Richmond, and also in the neighborhood of Bulfield. It is probable he is lurking about Mr. Corbin's, near his wife; but he may be in the county of Caroline, near Bulfield, where it is said he has another wife. Masters of vessels are warned at their peril not to take him on board. I will give the above reward for the delivery of him to me in Richmond, or to James Johnson, Manager at Bulfield, or ten dollars if secured in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN HOPKINS.

Richmond, March 5, 1798. (10w)

Washington's Reports.

THE subscribers to *Washington's Reports* are requested to apply, for their copies, at Prichard and Davidson's Book Store, where the first volume is ready for delivery.

Prichard and Davidson have a few copies for sale—price *three dollars*.

November 12, 1798. (tf.)

92

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Alexander Love, Pltf.
And
William Crammond, John Leamy, and Hugh Holmes, executors of David Cay, surviving partner of Andrew Clow and company, Messieurs Hugh Holmes and Robert Rainey and Arthur Jones, Defts.

THE defendants, William Crammond, John Leamy, and Hugh Holmes, and Robert Rainy, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next terms and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

A quarterly Court, held for Pittsylvania county the 20th day of August, 1798—

William Thaxton, and Lucy his wife, Pltfs.
against
Martha Clay, widow, and relict of Charles Clay, dec. Eleazar Clay, Charles Clay, Thomas Clay, Mathew Clay, Green Clay, Stephen Lockett, and Mary his Wife, ——— Murray and Betty his wife, Priscilla Clay, and Martha Clay. Defts
In Chancery.

THE defendants Green Clay, and Thomas Clay, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State. On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, It is ordered, that the said defendants Green Clay, and Thomas Clay, do appear here on the third Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the courthouse of the said county on two several court days.

A Copy,
Teste
(8w) WILLIAM TUNSTALL, C.

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
William Call, surviving partner of Field and Call, Pltf.
And
Francis Witton, and Armistead Burwell, administrator with the will annexed, of Richard Witton, the son, Defts.

THE defendant Armistead Burwell, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel. IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

VIRGINIA:
In the high court of chancery, Sept. 20, 1798,

Between
William Hodgson, Plaintiff.
And
Mary Bowness, the mother of Thomas Bowness the brother, and Fanny Bowness, Mary Bowness, Elizabeth Bowness, and Margaret Bowness, the sisters of William Bowness, deceased, and Edward Athby, and Margaret his wife, Joseph Dorry Penticoft, Catharine Penticoft, Sarah Penticoft, Lucy Penticoft, Rebecca Penticoft, George Washington Penticoft, and Dorsey Penticoft, representatives of Dortey Penticoft, deceased, and John Ball, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
(8w)—647 PETER TINSLEY, C C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Thomas Combs and Martha his wife, Pltfs.
And
Job Combs, administrator of Robert Combs, Deceased, and Solomon Vanmeter, Deft.

THE defendant Job Combes, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

CASH,
And the highest market price given for SIX PER CENT STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES, by

A. DUNSCOMB.
Richmond, January 3, 1799. (2m)—653.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Simrol and ——— Simrol, executor and executrix of James Simrol, and John Donaldson, Plts.
And
John Moore and Jesse Maris, Defts.

THE defendant Jesse Maris, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel: IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news-paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.
(8w)—647

NEGROES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR ready money, on Saturday the 19th of this month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, about thirty valuable virginia born SLAVES. Consisting of Men, Women, and Children; among them are a valuable Black Smith and Tanner.

DANIEL L. HYLTON, } Attornies for
GAMBLE & TEMPLE, } William Hylton.
Richmond, January 8, 1798.

LOST LAST NIGHT,

Between the New-Theatre & Mr. Sam. M'Craw's,

A RED MOROCCO

POCKET BOOK,

Containing papers of no consequence to any one but the owner. Whoever has found it and will deliver it at this office, shall be generously rewarded.

Jan. 10, 1799. 654

BOOKER's

Patent Threshing Machine.

EXPERIENCE has enabled the subscriber to introduce several new improvements in the construction of his Patent Threshing Machine. He has contracted the size and rendered the whole more simple, whereby it is less liable to get out of order, and may be erected and wrought by less skillful hands than formerly. It is now so reduced in size and so joined together, that the largest may be taken down without injury, and removed by one load in a common waggon—The sizes are so varied that one or other will suit any farmer, being made from two to five feet drums. The different sizes will thresh nearly in proportion to the length of their drums—a four feet drum machine will certainly with ease get out clean from the straw, one hundred bushels of wheat, of middling quality, in one day; some now in use have threshed above two hundred bushels in a day, but the quantity threshed will depend a good deal on the quality of the grain and length of straw, as well as management in the operation. In consequence of the above mentioned improvements, the subscriber is enabled to furnish them at his SHOP in Richmond, at the following prices:

A two feet drum machine (the large wheel excepted) at				24 dollars.
A three feet do.	do.	do.		32
A four feet do.	do.	do.		40
A five feet do.	do.	do.		50

The large wheel is so simple, that any carpenter can build it from having had a slight view of one

Or where the employers choose to build on their own farms, they finding all materials and board for the workmen,

A two feet drum machine (including large wheel) at				24 dollars
A three feet do.	do.	do.		32
A four feet do.	do.	do.		40
A five feet do.	do.	do.		50

For those who choose to build for themselves, he will furnish the small machinery, viz:

Wheels, whirls, &c. for a two feet drum machine compete,	7 dols.	& irons	6 dols
do do. for a three feet do.	8		9
do do. for a four feet do.	9		12
do do. for a five feet do.	10		15

Bands are not included in the foregoing prices, different persons choosing bands of different materials as well as of different sizes; but the subscriber decidedly recommends raw hide bands, for the making of which he will give directions, or will furnish them at twenty cents per lb. a band for three feet machine ought to weigh 60 lbs.

Licenses for using Bookers Patent Threshing Machines, are not included in the foregoing charges, they will be granted at the following rates:

For a two feet drum machine,		10	Dollars.
a three feet	do. do.	14	
a four feet	do. do.	18	
a five feet	do. do.	21	

Early applications by those who intend furnishing themselves with machines for next crop, will not only secure such as will be well executed, but will also much oblige the subscriber, by enabling him to make adequate preparations in laying in materials and engaging proper workmen to execute what may be necessary in good time; for want of timely applications it was not in his power to build as many as were called for in the latter end of last summer.

The patentee would dispose of his patent right in some of the distant counties, and in the other states.

WILLIAM BOOKER.
Richmond, October 10, 1798.

I SHALL attend at the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the 26th day of January next, to receive proposals for furnishing at the place intended for the public manufactory of arms, at the west end of Richmond, 2,31,200 cypress SHINGLES, of the best quality 22 inches long, 4 inches wide and 3-4ths of an inch thick.

JOHN CLARKE.
Dec, 13, 1798. (126J.)—649

SEEDS.

MINTON COLLINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received by the ship Juno, Captain Barret, from London, a FRESH assortment of Garden Seeds; and from the Northern States, a FRESH supply of Grass Seeds, which are warranted to be of the last year's growth. He has likewise a few cases well assorted for country stores, which he will sell whole sale, on reasonable terms, for CASH ONLY—viz:

Red and White Clover Seed,
Timothy and Rye-Grass, do.
Saintfaine and Burnet, do
Red-Top-Grass, do
Hemp and Flax, do.
Rape and Canary, do.
Early Frame, Early Charlton & Early Hotspur peas.
Dwarf Marrowfat, Spanish Morratto and Large Egg do.
Large Windsor, Early Massagon & white blossom beans
Early French (or snap) do
White Arbour, do
White and Brown Mustard,
Round and Prickly Spinage,
Early Salmon and Short-top Radish,
White, Turnip and Large Winter, do.
Curled and Winter Cress,
Do. Parsley and Pepper grass,
Red and Orange Carrot,
Large Parsnip—Red Beet,
Red & White Madeira onion
Darge London Leek,
Lo. Norfolk and Summer Turnip,
Salsafie & India Nasturtum,
Green & White Asparagus,
Early Frame & Long Green Cucumber,
Early and Late York Cabbage Seed,
Sugar Loaf & Battersea do.
Green and Yellow Savoy do.
Large White Winter and Scotch do
Do. Russia and Madeira, do.
Green Borecole and Red Pickling do
Bruffels Sprouts do.
Green & Purple Broccolie do.
White Cauliflower, do. do.
Early & late Cauliflower do
White & Green Cos Lettuce do.
Large Cabbage and Roman Lettuce, do.
Ice Lettuce & Grand Admiral do
White Curled Indive, do
Solid Celery, Thyme, Savory
Pot Marjoram and Marygold,
Red, Purple, White, & Variegated Hyacinth Roots,
Polianthus and Narcissus Roots,
Glass Flower Bottles, some Flower Jars, & Beakers for Chimney Ornaments,
Painted Flower Pots, and Red Garden do. &c.
With a few best twilled sacks from 2½ to 5 bushels each.

Richmond, Nov. 12, 1798. (6w)

STRAYED or stolen out of my pasture about the 1st of October, a chesnut sorrel

MARE,

About four feet seven or eight inches high, over ten years old, one hind foot white, a star in her forehead, short main and switch tail, very droop rump'd, paces in common when rode, but will trot going up hill, or led. Any person who will bring the said mare to me, living in King William county, shall receive four dollars reward.

THOMAS ROWE.
November 23, 1798 (tf)—645.

FOR SALE,

A LOT, with a good Dwelling House and convenient out houses, in the city of Richmond, formerly the property of Charles Copeland, and at present occupied by Major William Price: Also, a commodious Dwelling house on Shockoe hill, newly built, with part of the lot thereto belonging. Likewise, 1,400 acres of LAND in Prince George county, lying on James river, between Maycox and Flower de Hundred. This Land is well adapted to wheat, and has a considerable quantity of fine timber, and a valuable fishery.—Also a small tract, containing 100 acres, on the Northern, in Henrico county, about ten miles from Richmond, and 2,000 acres of patented Military Lands, of excellent quality, north west of the river Ohio.—Those who wish to purchase any of the aforesaid property, may know the terms by application to

A. BLAIR.
Richmond, Oct. 15. 1798. (3wsoamtf.)

FOR SALE,

A Valuable LOT,

On Shockoe hill, pleasantly situated, near the Baptist Meeting House, containing half an acre, on which is erected a frame tenement, 28 by 16 feet, with two brick chimnies, and has two rooms on each floor. For terms apply to Thomas Norvell of this place, or the subscriber living near Petersburg.

ROBERT PLEASANTS.
Richmond, December 8, 1798. 650.

WYLLIE & LANGLEY,

HAVE imported, from London and Liverpool a handsome Assortment of Fall and Fashionable

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale, on moderate terms, for cash; amongst which are the following articles:

Seine twine; Pine Apple and Brick Cheese, of an Excellent quality; London Brown Stout; a few small cases best London Boot Legs; Playing Cards, Cambricks; Hats assorted, in boxes; Hardware and Cutlery; Linseed Oil, in jugs; Mahogany Knife cases; Camp Desks; Liquor cases, and do. Bottles, in Mahogony cases; Table Matts; Decanter Slides; a case Stationery; Guns and Pistols; Battle Gun-Powder; Looking Glasses; Powder; Elegant Tea Caddies; Superfine Beaver Coatings; handsome Tea Trays; Smith Bellows, Hammers and Anvils, &c. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

I HAD a small white TRUNK at the house of Mr George Gray at the time of the late fire, which it is believed was saved from the flames; and it is hoped is now in the possession of some person, who probably being ignorant of the owner has not been able to restore it. There is nothing in the trunk but papers and a few articles of little value to any person but myself.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the trunk and contents to Mr. George Gray, or who will give information respecting it, so that it may be recovered.

BUSHROD WASHINGTON.
December 11, 1798 (3w)—649.

THE creditors of the late General Nelson, who have not yet furnished the trustees with an accurate statement of their claims, are requested to do it without delay. They will particularize their kind of claim, the principal, and from what time interest is due thereon.

ROBERT ANDREWS, }
ROBERT SAUNDERS, } Trustees for the
DAVID JAMESON, } Creditors.
Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1798. (4w)—651.

FOR SALE,

Two hundred and fourteen Acres of

LAND,

MORE or less, being the tract lying upon the Brook, in Henrico county, about six miles from this city, sold by Thomas Williamson to Patrick Henry, Esq; and by him and Dorothea his wife, to James Thompson. For particulars apply to Mr. Archibald Bryce, of Goochland county, or to

JOHN FORBES.
Richmond, Dec. 20, 1798. (6w)—651.

PETER BELLETT,
NURSERY MAN,
In Williamsburg, Virginia,—
HAS FOR SALE,

A great variety of the following grafted

FRUIT TREES, Viz:

Apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, plumb, cherry, almond, mulberry, and quince trees; gooseberries currants, black, white and red rasberry bushes; strawberries of various sorts, asparagus and artichoak roots, with a variety of flowerings, shrubs, and ornamental trees.

ALSO—

A quantity of fresh garden SEEDS, warranted good, imported in the ship Charles Carter, from London; with sundry sorts of valuable flower roots, which will be offered for sale next May when in full bloom. I have also fine earliest of early dwarf frame peale, marrowfat, onions, lettuce, cabbages, carrots, cellery, curled parsley, spinnage, parsnips, artichoaks, fine orange and green streak canteloupe mellons, water mellons, cucumbers, early and late kines, &c. These are of my own raising, and will be good in two or three years after this.

January 4, 1799. (3w)—653.

WANTED,

ON LOAN,

TWO or THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, returnable in one, two, or three years, with interest:—To secure which, a mortgage will be given on one of the most productive estates in the state of Virginia. For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof.

January 5, 1799. 653.

W. MEWBURN

Has imported, by late arrivals, a general assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his store in one of Mr. Rois's new brick houses, on the main street.

Richmond, November 5, 1798.

NEGROES
FOR SALE.

On Wednesday the 23d day of January next, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at Hanover court house, if fair, if not, the next fair day, forty likely Virginia born

SLAEVES,

Consisting of men, women, boys and girls. I also wish to sell, for ready money, a tract of LAND, adjoining the New-Castle estate, containing two hundred and fifty acres, whereon is a good and convenient dwelling house, with all other necessary out houses. I also have for sale, for ready money, a tract of land, in the county of Gloucester, on Piankatank river, containing eight hundred acres.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.
Hanover county, December 19, 1798. (6t—690.)

TO BE SOLD,

ON the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the nineteenth day of February next, a certain Tract of

LAND,

Lying in the county of Louisa, containing, or supposed to contain, 666⅔ acres, be the same more or less. This land was formerly conveyed by Thomas Darricott to Robert Duncan, and was afterwards conveyed by Robert Duncan, in trust to me, for a debt due by him to Donald and Burton. I exposed it to sale under that deed of trust, and John Hicks became the purchaser; who made an arrangement for the payment of the purchase money to Wilson Cary Nicholas, the person entitled to the benefit of the said debt, by virtue of a transfer thereof from the said Donald and Burton to Robert Morris, and from said Morris to him. In consequence of this arrangement, the said Hicks and myself executed a further deed of trust on the 21st of January, 1796, to the said Nicholas—And in pursuance of the power vested in me by the foregoing statement, and at the request of the said Nicholas, I shall proceed to the sale aforesaid, on the day aforesaid, on the premises, to raise the balance of the purchase money, which remains unpaid by the said Hicks, under the arrangement aforesaid.

JAMES BROWN, Trustee.
December 28, 1798. (1awtdf)—651.

IT is with my approbation that the foregoing sale is to be made; and I concur with Mr. James Brown therein.

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS.
December 28, 1798.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have this day commenced business under the firm of

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

WHO HAVE NOW FOR SALE,
Bar Iron, Queens' Ware in crates,
Coffee, Nails, Candles, &c.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.
FREDERICK ARGYLE.
Richmond, Jan. 1, 1799. (1m)—651.

N. B. THOSE indebted to either of them individually, will no doubt see the propriety of a speedy settlemen and are hereby requested to make payment as soon as possible.

PURSUANT to a decree of the court of York county, of May 22, 1798, we shall sell, at public auction, on Monday the fourth day of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, before the Raleigh tavern, in the city of Williamsburg, for ready money,

A Tract of Land,

Containing seven hundred and thirty acres, belonging to the estate of Samuel Beall, deceased, and lying in the county of of York, about two miles from Williamsburg.

JAMES SOUTHALL, }
JOHN BRYAN, }
MATTHEW ANDERSON, } Comm'rs.
GEORGE JACKSON, }
January 1, 1799. (3t)651.—